

The Democratic Standard

DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS—THE DIFFUSION OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—AND THE REFORM OF ALL POLITICAL ABUSES

BY D. P. PALMER.

GEORGETOWN, O., TUESDAY JUNE 18, 1844.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. IV. No. 47.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Democratic National Convention on the last day of its session.

Mr. Butler, of New York, chairman of the committee to prepare an Address to the People of the United States, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and on motion, leave was granted to the committee to prepare an address at their leisure.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust not in fictitious symbols, not in displays and appeals to the intellect of the people, but in a clear reliance upon the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American masses.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from, and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to falsify the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the execution of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them, when on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidatures for the popular suffrage:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another or to cherish the interest of one portion to injury of another portion of the common country;—that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to compel an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interest of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

7. That Congress had no power under the Constitution of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution, that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the

most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the right of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the present privileges of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us; ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to the law lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, simply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill, whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has thrice saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That our title to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power, and that the reoccupation of Oregon, and the re-annexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period are great American measures, which this convention recommends to the cordial support of the democracy of the Union.

Resolved, That this convention hold in the highest estimation and regard their illustrious fellow citizen, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York; that we cherish the most grateful and abiding sense of the ability, integrity and firmness with which he discharged the duties of the high office of President of the United States, and especially of the inflexible fidelity with which he maintained the true doctrine of the Constitution and the measures of the democratic party during his trying and noble administration, that in the memorable struggle of 1840 he fell a martyr to the great principles of which he was the worthy representative, and revere him as such, and that we hereby tender to him, in his honorable retirement, the assurance of the deeply seated confidence, affection and respect of the American democracy.

Resolved, That an address to the people of the United States in support of the principles of the democratic party and of the candidates presented, as their representatives, by this Convention, be prepared by the committee on resolutions and be published by them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by its officers and published in the Democratic Republican newspapers of the United States.

Mr. Butler stated, that in relation to the resolution referred to the committee yesterday in favor of the "one term" principle, he had been unanimously instructed to report that the committee deemed its adoption inexpedient, as whatever might be the opinions of the Convention on the subject, the adoption of the resolution would place the body in a position that would appear inconsistent as a legal majority of the convention had at first voted for the nomination of an individual as a candidate, who had already filled the office.

Mr. Butler then offered a resolution, recommending the appointment of a committee of publication, to consist of Messrs J. L. O'Sullivan and H. G. Langley, of New York; Jas. B. Neal of Philad., T. Ritchie of Richmond, Va., Samuel Medary of Columbus, Ohio, and Alexander Rayser of St. Louis, Missouri; to procure and supervise the preparation of a series of political tracts, on the leading features of the approaching contest and earnestly recommending such publications to the democracy of the country, which was adopted.

Said Sam to Dick, "you have a hole in your trousers." Who cares, said Dick, "it wears twice as long as patch." Yes, and twice as wide too, says Sam.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31, 1844.

In the Senate—The resolution was adopted as amended by the House, fixing upon the 17th June (instant) as the day of the final adjournment of the present session. Passed almost unanimously. Much business remains to be accomplished, much will be done within the two weeks to come, and the balance laid over to the next session.

The resolution was passed authorizing the purchase of the Copper Rock from Lake Superior. Also, several private bills.

Western Harbors.—The bill from the House making appropriations to the harbors of the great lakes of the west, was next up; and the appropriation to the improvement of the harbor of Buffalo was discussed by Messrs. Evans, Wright and Woodbridge, but without action the bill was laid aside for the regular order.

The Senate accordingly took up, for the hundredth time, the resolution from the Finance Committee for postponing indefinitely Mr. McDuffie's bill for reducing the Tariff of 42 to the Compromise standard of 32, on the ground that the bill being a revenue measure, did not come within the constitutional cognizance of the Senate.

A highly interesting discussion, somewhat of a personal cast, followed between Messrs. McDuffie & Choate, one the great champion of South Carolina, the other, the eloquent Tariff advocate of Massachusetts.

At the conclusion of the closing contest between Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Choate Mr. Bagby made a few remarks, when the chair announced that the question was upon the resolution of the committee on finance, declaring the want of jurisdiction of the Senate over the bill and that, therefore, it should be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Crittenenden and others desired a direct vote on the bill itself, and some conversation followed as to how this could be done.

Mr. Allen moved an amendment, in order to get rid of the difficulty, which asserted that "the present rate of duties are unjust and oppressive, and ought to be reduced."

Upon this a vote was taken, which was a party one, with the exception of the Pennsylvania Senators, Messrs. Buchanan and Surgeon, who voted with the whigs. The vote was then taken on the resolution declaring that by the Constitution the Senate had no right to originate such a bill as Mr. McDuffie's, and the same was passed by 33 to 14, the four negative votes being Messrs. Haywood, Huger, McDuffie and Woodbury.

The bill was then indefinitely postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams asked leave to present a memorial from citizens of the United States, who desired the laws of naturalization to be so changed that, hereafter, a residence of twenty-one years shall be requisite to entitle the foreigner to the privilege of franchise.

Mr. A. observed that he took this method of presenting the prayer of the petitioners because the subject was one which excited great interest in the country; he desired to say, however, that he did not himself concur in the prayer of the petitioners, extending the time of acquiring citizenship to twenty-one years. He moved the reference of the petition to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Brown of Ia., moved to lay the petition on the table, upon which motion the yeas and nays were called, and were yeas 148, noes 26.

[It was rather surprising to us, that the younger Adams should express himself opposed to a twenty-one year naturalization, considering the well defined position of the elder Adams. Vide Allen & Sedition laws. We doubt not Johnny Q. would go for twenty years, if not 21—bring him to the scratch.]

The House next resumed the bill in committee, for the settlement of disputed land titles on old Spanish, French, English, and Indian claims, in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, and Missouri, which was laid aside to be reported; also, the bill to pay Missouri volunteers in the Florida service for certain dead horses.

After which, the bill for the establishment of a Naval depot at Memphis, Tennessee, which was debated to the adjournment, to be taken up on Monday.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844.

In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from the Native Americans (so called) of Philadelphia, praying the passage of a naturalization law of 21 years.

Mr. Buchanan promptly denied holding any such ridiculous and unjust notions

of naturalization himself, a notion repulsive to the generous sympathies and spirit of fraternal magnanimity characteristic of every true American—an old federal notion under a new disguise, that "sticks in the nostrils" of every enlightened and liberal "native," white, copper-colored, or black. A Virginia "nigger" would blush to be charged with such an illiberal sentiment as this, an Indian never thought of such a thing from the foundation of the world. Briefly, then, these Native Whig American Associations, (for they all carry the stripes of the coat,) are a disgrace to the very name of American, and ought to be frowned down into unmitigable contempt and scorn. Petition referred.

With some discussion and various propositions of Buncome amendments, the Senate then passed House bills, to wit:

A bill making appropriations to western rivers and lake harbors.

A bill making appropriations to the harbors of the Atlantic seaboard.

On motion of Mr. Archer, the Senate went into Executive business.

PER SE.

CATCH THE COON—\$400 REWARD.

The Bedford Gazette offers an admirable chance to some unlucky coon, who by Mr. Biddle's Bank or Mr. Clay's Bankrupt Law, might have been swindled out of all he was worth, to make \$300 with as much ease as Mr. Webster made himself a Democrat at Fashogue. The Gazette says it will pay \$100 on the fact being proven that Henry Clay did not make use of the following language in the debate on the Missouri Bill, in the year 1819, or language similar in substance, and conveying the same general idea and sentiment:

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have BLACK SLAVES, they must let us have WHITE ONES; for we cannot cut our FLESHWOOD, and BLACK OUR SHOES AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."

Henry Clay.

\$100 if Henry Clay did not, within a short time previous to his retirement from the Senate, ADVOCATE THE LEVYING A TAX ON TEA & COFFEE!

\$100 if Henry Clay did not make use of the following language, similar in substance, conveying the same idea and sentiment, a short time previous to his retirement from the Senate:

"CARRY OUT THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT. LOOK TO REVENUE ALONE for the support of the Government. DO NOT RAISE THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION, WHICH I HAD HOPED HAD BEEN PUT TO REST. THERE IS NO NECESSITY OF PROTECTION FOR PROTECTION."

Henry Clay.

\$100 if Henry Clay did not vote for the infamous BANKRUPT LAW, and afterwards REFUSE TO VOTE FOR ITS REPEAL! Notwithstanding he was instructed to do so by the almost unanimous vote of the popular branch of the Legislature of his own State! The bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was only lost by ONE VOTE, and had Henry Clay obeyed the will of his constituents, and that of nearly the whole people, that "wholesale repudiation of honest debts which disgraced the year 1832, would never have occurred, as the Bankrupt Law had not then gone into operation."

Cin. Eng.

DUMAS IN HIS CURRICULE.

Blackwood's Magazine gives, in a very amusing article, the salient points of humor contained in the work of M. Dumas on Naples. From it we take the following story of the late ex Day of Algiers:

In the first, we are informed of M. Dumas's installation, at the Hotel Vittoria, kept by M. Martin Zilli, who besides being an innkeeper, is a man of much taste in art, a distinguished antiquary, an amateur of pictures, a collector of autographs, and curiosities. Apropos of the hotel, we have an anecdote of the ex Day of Algiers, who, on being dispossessed of his dominions by the French, took refuge at Naples, and established himself under M. Zilli's hospitable roof. The third floor is occupied entirely by his suit and attendant, the fourth was for himself and his treasure, the fifth or the garrets, he converted into his harem. The curious arms, costumes, and jewels, which Hussein Pacha had brought with him, were a god send to the virtuous tavern keeper, who was never weary of examining and admiring them, and before the African had been a week in the house, he and his host were sworn friends. Unfortunately this harmony was not destined to last long.

One morning Hussein Pacha's cook, a Nubian as black as ink, as shining as if he had been polished with a shoe brush, and entered the kitchen of the hotel, and asked for the largest knife they had.

The head cook gave him a sort of a carving knife some eighteen inches long, sharp as a razor, and pliant as a foil. The negro looked at it, shook his head as in doubt whether it would do, but nevertheless took it up stairs with him. Presently he brought it down again, and asked for a larger one. The cook opened all his drawers, and at last found a sort of a cut-throat, which he hardly ever used, on account of its enormous size. With this the Nubian appeared more satisfied, and again went up stairs. Five minutes afterwards he came down the third time, and returned the knife, asking for a bigger one still. The cook's curiosity was excited, and he inquired who wanted the knife, and for what purpose.

The African told him very coolly that the Day having left his dominions rather in a hurry, had forgotten to bring an executioner with him, he had consequently ordered his cook to get a large knife, & cut off the head of Osman, chief of the eunuchs, who was convicted of having kept his highness's serraglio, that some presumptuous Giaour had made a hole in the wall and established a communication with Zaida, the Day's favorite odalisque. Accordingly Osman was to be decapitated; and as to the offending lady, the next time the Day took an airing in the bay of Naples, she would be put in a sack, and consigned to the keeping of the kelpies.

Thunderstruck at the summary proceedings, the cook denied his Nubian brother to wait while he went for a larger knife; then hastening to M. Martin Zilli, he told him what he just heard.

M. Martin Zilli ran to the minister of police, and laid the matter before him. His excellency got into his carriage and went to call upon the Day.

He found his highness reclining on a divan, his back supported by cushions, smoking lazily in a chibouque, while an incoglaro scratched the soles of his feet, and two slaves fanned him.

The minister made his three salutes, the Day nodded his head.

"Your highness," said his excellency, "I am the minister of police."

"I know you," answered the Day.

"Then your highness probably conjectures the motive of my visit?"

"No. But you are welcome all the same."

"I come to prevent your highness from committing a crime."

"A crime! And what crime?" said the Day, taking the pipe from his mouth, & gazing at the interlocutor in the most profound astonishment.

"I wonder your highness should ask the question," replied the minister. "Is it not your intention to cut off Osman's head?"

"That is no crime," answered the Day.

"Does not your highness purpose throwing Zaida into the sea?"

"That is no crime," replied the Day. "I bought Osman for five hundred piasters, and Zaida for a thousand sequins, just as I bought this pipe for a hundred ducats."

"Well," said the minister, "what does your highness deduce from that?"

"That as the pipe belongs to me, as I have bought it and paid for it, I may break it to atoms, if I choose, and nobody has a right to object." So saying, the Pacha broke his pipe, and threw the fragments into the middle of the room.

"All very well, so far as the pipe goes," said the minister; "but Osman, but Zaida!"

"Less than a pipe?"

"How! Less than a pipe! A man less than a pipe! A woman less than a pipe!"

"Osman is not a man, and Zaida is not a woman; they are slaves. I will cut off Osman's head, and throw Zaida into the sea."

"No," said the magistrate. "Not at Naples, at least."

"Dog of a Christian!" shouted the Day, "do you know who I am?"

"You are the ex Day of Algiers, and I am the Neapolitan minister of police; and if your Dayship is impudent, I shall send him to prison," added the minister very coolly.

"To prison!" repeated the Day, falling back upon his divan.

"To prison," replied the minister.

"Very well," said Hussein; "I leave Naples to night."

"Your highness is as free as air to do out and to come. Nevertheless, I must make one condition. Before your departure, you must swear by the prophet, that no harm shall be done to Osman or Zaida."

"Osman and Zaida belong to me, and I shall do as I please with them."

"Then your highness will please to deliver them to me, to be punished according to the laws of the country; and until you do so, you will not be allowed to leave Naples."

"What will prevent me?"

"I will call my lawyers on you, and they will call the laws of the country on you."

The Pacha laid his hand on his dagger. The minister stepped to the window and made a sign. The next moment the tramp of heavy boots and jingle of spurs were heard upon the stairs, the door opened, and a gigantic corporal of guards made his appearance; his right hand raised to his cocked hat, his left hand upon the seat of his trousers.

"Gennaro," said the minister of police, "I give you an order to arrest this gentleman, would you see any difficulty in executing it?"

"None, your excellency."

"You are aware that this gentleman's name is Hussein Pacha?"

"I was not, your excellency."

"And that he is Day of Algiers?"

"May it please your excellency, I don't know what that is."

"You see?" said the minister, turning to the Day.

"The devil!" exclaimed Hussein.

"Shall I?" said Gennaro, taking a pair of handcuffs from his pocket, and advancing a pace toward the Day, who, on his part, took a step backward.

"No," replied the minister, "it will not be necessary. His highness will do as he is bid. Go and search the hotel for a man named Osman, and a woman named Zaida, and take them both to the prefecture."

"What," cried the Day, "this man to enter my harem?"

"He is not a man," cried the minister, "he is a corporal of gens d'armes. But if you do not wish to go round for Osman and Zaida yourself?"

"Will you promise to have them sent?" inquired the Day.

"Certainly, according to the strict rigor of the law."

Hussein Pacha clapped his hands. A door concealed behind the tapestry was opened, and a slave entered the room, "Bring down Osman and Zaida," said the Day.

The slave crossed his hands on his breast, bowed his head, and disappeared without uttering a word. The next instant he came back with the two culprits.

The eunuch was a little round fat fellow; with beardless face, and small hands and feet. Zaida was a beautiful Circassian, her eyelids painted with kohl, her teeth blackened with betel, her nails reddened with henna. On perceiving Hussein Pacha, the eunuch fell upon his knees; Zaida raised her head. The Day's eye flashed, and he clutched the hilt of his kanigar. Osman grew pale, Zaida smiled. The minister of police made a sign to the gens d'armes, who stepped up to the captives, handcuffed them, and led them out of the room.

As the door closed behind them, the Day uttered a sound between a sigh and a roar.

The magistrate looked out of the window, till he saw the prisoners and their escort disappear at the corner of the strada Chitramone. Then turning to the Day:

"Your highness is now at liberty to leave Naples if he wishes to do so," said the imperturbable functionary with a low bow.

"This very instant!" cried Hussein. "I will not remain a single moment in such a barbarous country as yours."

"A pleasant journey to your highness," said the minister.

"Go to the devil," retorted Hussein.

Before the hour had elapsed, the Day had chartered a small vessel, on board of which he had embarked the same evening, with his suit, his wives and his treasure, and at midnight he set sail, cursing the tyranny which prevented a man from drowning his wife and cutting off the heads of his slaves. The next day the minister of police had the culprits brought before him and examined. Osman was found guilty of having slept when he should have watched, and Zaida of having watched when she should have slept. But by some strange omission, the Neapolitan code allotted no punishment to such offences; and consequently Osman and Zaida, to their infinite astonishment, were immediately set at liberty. Osman took to selling pastilles for a livelihood, and the lady got employment as a domestic coquette in a coffee house. As to the Day, he had left Naples with the intention of going to England, in which country he had been informed, a man is at liberty to sell his wife, if he may not draw her. He was taken ill, however, on the road, and obliged to stop at Leghorn, where he died.

A GOOD ANSWER.—A young gentleman who does not live a thousand miles from our office, was in the act of popping the question to a young lady the other day, when just at the "witching time" his father entered the room, and enquired what they were about. "Oh!" promptly replied the fair one, "Mr. ——— just explaining the question of annexation to me—he is for immediate annexation."

"Well," said papa, "if you can agree to a treaty, I'll ratify it."—Pat. Intel.